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#### ABSTRACT

This quinmester course outline includes a course description and rationale, objectives, an outline of content, evaluation suggestions, resources for students, and a bibliography. The course is suggested for prevocational students in grades 9-12. Course content ranges from a definition and background section, to preparation and handling and forming gem stones. At the end of the course the student should, among other things, be able '0: 1) identify the work of several outstanding contemporary lapidists; 2) demonstrate the method of preparing and handling gem stones in tumbling and polishing; 3) demonstrate the method of gem cutting. Resources for students tools and equipment used for tumbling and cutting. Resources for students include books, periodicals, suggested places to visit, and profesional schools, universities, and workshops specializing in lapidary. (JLB)



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ART EDUCATION Gem Treasures 6681.23

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GEM TREASURES (Lapidary I)

(Tentative Course Outline)

6681.23

6682.23

6683.26

ART EDUCATION

Written by: Louis M. Maring coio

for the

DIVISION OF INSTRUCTION
Dade County Public Schools
Miami, Florida
1971



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# I. COURSE TITLE GEM TREASURES (Lapidary I)

## II. COURSE NUMBERS

6681.23

6682.23

6683.26

## III. COURSE DESCRIPTION

Exploratory and creative techniques and processes in cutting, shaping, polishing and setting precious and semiprecious rocks and gems. Useful and decorative objects are produced by students.

## IV. RATIONALE

Lapidary materials have occupied an important place in man's life for many centuries. Useful and decorative objects made from precious and semiprecious rocks and gems have been esthetically pleasing to individuals from the Neolithic period until the present. Industrial firms use gems for certain functions in manufacturing. Contemporary application of lapidary materials are as diversified as any material which is used creatively.



# V. COURSE ENROLLMENT GUIDELINES

- A. Pre-vocational
- B. Recommended for grades 9-12
- C. No prerequisite

# VI. COURSE OF STUDY OBJECTIVES

Competencies expected of the student upon completion of the behavioral objectives of this course in writing or crally:

## A. Definition and background

The student will be able to:

- 1. Define the term lapidary.
- Identify the work of several outstanding comtemporary lapidists.

# B. Preparation and handling of gem stones

The student will be able to:

- Demonstrate the method of preparing and handling gem stones for tumbling and polishing.
- 2. Differentiate between the method of tumbling gem stones and the method of cutting gem stones.

# C. Gem stone forming

The Student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate the method of gem tumbling and polishing.



- 2. Demonstrate the method of gem cutting and grinding.
- 3. List the tools and equipment used for gem tumbling and gem cutting.

## VII. COURSE CONTENT

- A. Definition and background
  - 1. Historical
    - a. Egypt
    - b. Ancient Near East
    - c. Asia
      - (1) India
      - (2) China
      - (3) Korea
      - (4) Japan
    - d. Classical
      - (1) Crete
      - (2) Greece
      - (3) Etrusca
      - (4) Rome
    - e. Byzantium (Rome)
    - f. Islam
    - g. Pre-Columbian
    - h. Renaissance in Europe
  - 2. Contemporary
    - a. American Indian



- b. Outstanding contemporary lapidists
  - (1) Leo Scherker
  - (2) Filedrich Becker
  - (3) Sigurd Persson
  - (4) George Jensen
  - (5) Erik Herlow
  - (6) Manuel Feli Via
  - (7) Elisabeth Treskow
  - (8) Jean Schlumberger
  - (9) Fulco duca di Verdura
  - (10) Margaret De Patta
  - (11) Rheinhold Reiling
- c. Aesthetic reaction and movement
- B. Preparation and handling of gem stones
  - Methods of preparing and handling gem stones for tumbling and polishing.
    - a. Cleaning
    - b. Sealing
    - c. Inspecting
    - d. Storing
  - Methods of preparing and handling gem stones for cutting and grinding.
    - a. Brushing
    - b. Cleaning
    - c. Inspecting



# 3. Selection of gem stones

- a. Select gem stones according to size.
- b. Select gem stones according to hardness.
- c. Hardness rated by Mohs scale 1-10.
- d. Gem stones generally tumbled are in the 5 to 8 hardness group.
- 4. Standard sizes for rocks (Clark scale)
  - a. 1 millimeter or less particle
  - b. 1 millimeter to 1/8 inch fragment
  - c. 1/8 inch to 2-1/2 inches pebble
  - d. 2-1/2 inches to 10-1/2 inches cobble
  - e. Above 10-1/2 inches boulder
- 5. Types of gem stones

Diamond Scapolite

Spinel Epidore

Topaz Pyrite

beryl Nephrite jade

Zircon Orthoclase

Rhodolite Beryllonie

Pyrope garnet Opal

Andalusite Glass

Quartz Lapis Lazuli

Peridot Obsidian

Jadeite jade Apatite

Idocrase Kyanite

Hemetine

Serpentine

Fluorite

Amber

Azurite

Gypsum

Jet

Steatite (Soapstone

Calcite

Tale

## C. Cem stones forming

- 1. Methods of forming
  - a. Gem tumbling and polishing
    - (1) Washing
    - (2) Breaking
    - (3) Loading
    - (4) Running: Rough Grind
    - (5) Removing
    - (6) Washing
    - (7) Reloading
    - (8) Running: Intermediate Grind
    - (9) Removing
    - (10) Washing
    - (11) Reloading
    - (12) Running: Fine Grind
    - (13) Removing
    - (14) Reloading
    - (15) Running
    - (16) Polishing
    - (17) Final washing



- b. Gem cutting and grinding
  - (1) Washing
  - (2) Sawing Slabling
  - (3) Scribing
  - (4) Trimming
  - (5) Grinding
  - (6) Dropping
  - (7) Sanding
  - (8) Polishing
  - (9) Drilling
- c. Cabochon cutting
  - (1) Oldest technique
  - (2) Simplest cut
  - (3) Dome shape
  - (4) Opaque stone
  - (5) Translucent stone
  - (6) Varied geometric outlines
  - (7) Smooth surfaced
  - (8) Ranges in size and shape from a low, round, flat-based cabochon to a high-domed oval double cabochon.
- d. Fauet cutting
  - (1) Usually cut and polished into facets or flat planes.



- (2) Reflect and transmit light
- (3) Varied geometrical shapes
- (4) Opaque stones sometimes faceted
- 2. Forming jewelry with a cabochon cutting.
- 3. Creating a ring with a facet cutting.
- 4. Creating a choker by combing facet and cabochon cutting.
- 5. Creating jewelry with gems which have been tumbled and polished.
- 6. Creating a variety of jewelry by using rough gem stones.
- 7. Forming jewelry by using tumbled and polished gem stones.
- 8. Equipment and tools

  Combination polishing and sawing unit

  Polishing felts

  Grinding wheels

Tin laps

Rubber polishing wheels

Laps

Sanding discs

Diamond saw

Tin oxide

Carbo grains

Rouge



Tripoli

Dropping wax

Chrome oxide

Alcohol lamp

Dropping sticks

Electric drill

Soluble oil

Diamond drills

Facet head

220 Grit silicon carbide

Templet

Lapidary tumbler

Diamond dresser

Carbo grains

Wooden scrub brush

Bicarbonate of soda

Bench vise

Tin oxide

Plaster of paris

Tumbling barrels

Water soluble coolant Mesh sieves

## D. Lapidary suppliers

M. D. R. Manufacturing Company 4853 W. Jefferson Boulevard Los Angeles 16, California

Graftool, Inc. l Industrial Road woodridge, N. Y.

Technicraft Lapidaries Corporation 3560 Broadway New York 31, N. Y.

Vreeland Manufacturing Company 4105 N. E. 68th Avenue Portland 13, Oregon

Diamond Sales Company 117 N. E. 1st Avenue Miami, Florida

Gem-Hut Company 9848 Bird Road Miami, Florida



Gemrock Unlimited 9848 Bird Road Miami, Florida

Graves, Henry B. Company 2301 N. W. 8th Avenue Miami, Florida

Rock and Shell Shop 2036 S. W. 57th Avenue Miami, Florida

### VIII. EVALUATION

It is essential to establish a criteria for evaluating the progress of the student in an art experience. Evaluation in lapidary art cannot be rigid to the extent that it will inhibit creative expression. Creativity is unique and personal.

The product itself cannot be evaluated without taking into consideration the process the student experienced from inception to completion. In addition, evaluation must include evidence of the growth of the individual in relation to his attitude, interest, ability to complete a project, how well he can use his past experience toward problem solving, respect for his own ability and the rights of others.

Evaluation is of vital importance to the student's development. It helps to determine the growth of the student so that the teacher can further motivate and guide the student toward his fullest self-development, creativity and aesthetic growth.

The criteria established for evaluation will vary due to individual differences among students and teachers. Each teacher must determine his own goals

and formulate standards for evaluation always keeping in mind that evaluation must be positive as well as constructive.

The following are some suggestions in setting up criteria for evaluation:

- 1. Has the student learned to evaluate his own gem stones as well as that of others with consideration to the sensuous quality of the gem form, and content?
- 2. Has the student designed the entire object with an awareness of space, form, movement, order, relationship of parts to the whole, and good color organization?
- 3. Has the student expressed his ideas creatively in the medium in an original and meaningful way?
- 4. Has the student developed a sensitivity to the material?
- 5. Does the student express his ideas and individuality in lapidary art?
- 6. Has the student become aware that texture results from an interaction of the medium and the tools?
- 7. Is the student aware of the difference between tactile and visual textures?



- 8. Has the student become sensitive to the expressive qualities of the different lapidary materials and tools?
- 9. Is the student aware that improper use of material and tools results in poorly constructed forms?
- 10. Is the student aware that variety can add interest to forms but too much can destroy it?
- 11. Does the student react empathically to the medium in terms of three-dimensional forms?
- 12. Is the student familiar with good lapidary art of the past and present?
- 13. Is the student able to identify from contemporary lapidists the ways in which the craftsmen manipulate their tools and materials?
- 14. Has the student developed good work habits?
- 15. Has the student's behavior outside the art class improved as a result of his art experience?
- 16. Has the student developed a respect for his personal ability?
- 17. Has the student developed a respect for the rights of others?



- 18. Has the student acquired increased efficiency in handling materials and tools?
- 19. Has the student developed the ability to carry the project through to completion?
- 20. Has the student learned the firing process and how to use it to its fullest advantage?
- 21. Has the student developed good craftsmanship and yet retained the natural qualities of the gem stone?
- 22. Has the student learned to cut a gem stone correctly so it does not warp or crack?
- 23. Is the product suited for the purpose for which it was made?
- 24. Does it incorporate the principles of good lapidary design?
- 25. Is the product the one best suited for work in lapidary art?
- 26. Is the product well-constructed?
- 27. Does the product indicate individuality and expressive quality?
- 28. Does the design fit the form?
- 29. Has the student improved in attitude, interests, and development of technical skills?



## IX. RESOURCES FOR PUPILS

## A. Books

- Quick, Lelander and Leiper, Hugh, Gemcraft, Philadelphia: Chilton Book Co., 1968.
- C'Brien, Dan, How to Cut Gems, California: Harmon Press, 1953.
- Anderson, B. W., Gem Testing for Jewelers, London: Heywood and Co., Ltd., 1947.
- Baerwald, Marcus and Mahoney, Tom, Gems and Jewelry Today, New York: Marcel Rodd Company, 1949.
- Baxter, William, Jewelry, Gem Cutting, and Meta' Craft, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1950.
- Choate, Sharr, Creative Casting, Jewelry, Sculpture, New York: Crown Publishers, 1966.
- Crawford, Thomas, <u>Introducing Jewelry Making</u>, New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1968.
- Darling, A., Antique Jewelry, New York: Century House, 1953.
- Drake, Dr. E. H., and Pearl, R. M., The Art of Gem Cutting, Portland: Mineralogist Publishing Company, 1945.
- Evans, Joan, A History of Jewelry 1100-1870, New York: Pitman Publishing Company, 1953.
- Gentile, Thomas, Step-by-Step Jewelry, New York: Golden Press, 1968.
- Kraus, E. H., and Slawson, C. B., Gems and Gem Material, New York: McGraw-Hill, 1947.
- Newble, Brian, Practical Enameling and Jewelry Work, New York: Viking Press, 1967.



- O'Brien, Dan, How to Cut Gems, California: Harmon Press, 1953.
- Quick, Lelande and Leiper, Hugh, Gemcraft, Philadelphia: Chilton Book Company, 1968.
- Shipley, Robert, M., <u>Dictionary of Gems and</u>
  <u>Jewelry</u>, Los Angeles: <u>Gemological</u>
  Institute of America.
- Sinkankas, A., Gen Cutting, a Lapidary's Manual, New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1955.
- Sperisen, Francis, J., The Art of Lapidary, Milwaukee: Bruce Publishing Company, 1,50.
- Williams, Daniel, Gem Cutting, Peoria: Manual Arts Press, 1948.
- Von Neumann, Robert, <u>The Design and Creation</u>
  of <u>Jewelry</u>, Philadelphia: Chilton Book
  Company, 1961.



B. Suggested periodicals for pupils

The Lapidary Journal Del Mar, California

Craft Horizons
29 West 53rd Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

School Arts 50 Portland Street Worcester, Mass. 01608

Design Quarterly
1710 Lyndale Avenue
Minneapolis 3, Minn.

C. Suggested places to visit

Grove House School of Art 3496 Main Highway Coconut Grove, Fla. 33133

Village Corner Gallery 1136 South Dixie, Highway Coral Gables, Florida

Lowe Art Museum 1301 Miller Drive Coral Gables, Florida

Miami Art Center 7867 North Kendall Drive Kendall, Florida

Ceramic League of Miami 7867 North Kendall Drive Kendall, Florida

Miami Museum of Modern Art 381 N. E. 20th Street Miami, Florida

Grove House Gallery 3496 Main Highway Coconut Grove, Florida



Museum of Science-Planetarium 3280 South Miami Avenue Miami, Florida

Fairchild Tropical Garden 10901 Old Cutler Road Coral Gables, Florida

Fantastic Gardens 9550 S. W. 67th Avenue Miami, Florida

Miami Seaquarium Rickenbacker Causeway Virginia Key, Florida

Crandon Park Zoo Key Biscayne, Florida

Scholastic Art Awards Exhibition Burdine's Department Store 27 East Flagler Street Miami, Florida

Miami Studio Shop 2363 West Flager Street Miami, Florida

Bass Museum of Art 2100 Collins Avenue Miami Beach, Florida

Japanese Gardens MacArthur Causeway Miami, Florida

D. Professional schools, universities, and workshops specializing in Lapidary

University of California Department of Design 234 Wurster Hall Berkeley, California

University of California Davis, California

Mills College Oakland, California



San Jose State College San Jose, California

California College of Arts & Crafts 5212 Broadway at College Avenue Oakland, California

University of Colorado School of Art Denver, Colorado

The Corcoran School of Art 17th Street at New York Avenue., N. W. Washington, D. C.

School of the Art Institute of Chicago Michigan at Adams Chicago, Illinois

University of Illinois College of Fine & Applied Arts 143 Fine Arts Building Urbana, Illinois

Haystack Mountain School of Crafts Deer Isle, Maine

Boston Museum School 230 Fenway Boston, Massachusetts

Rochester Art Center 320 East Center Rochester, Minnesota

Neward Museum of Art 43-49 Washington Street Newark, New Jersey

Brooklyn Museum Art School Eastern Parkway. Brooklyn, New York

Craft Students League 840 Eighth Avenue New York, N. Y.

The New School for Social Research 66 West 12th Street
New York, N. Y.



School for American Craftsmen Rochester Institute of Technology 65 Plymouth Avenue, South Rochester, New York

Syracuse University School of Art 309 University Place Syracuse, New York

Perland School School of Crafts Penland, North Carolina

Cleveland Institute of Art 11141 East Boulevard Cleveland, Chio

Rhode Island School of Design Providence, Rhode Island

Museum School of Art of Houston 1001 Bissonnett Houston, Texas

Wisconsin State University River Galls, Wisconsin



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  New York: Watson-Guptill Publications, 1968.
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